# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHE THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9433.



FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 7th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; will sail 15th November has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offer.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, GREY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 7th October, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to DUNCAN, GIBB, AND Co.
Dady's Building, 7th October, 1837.

FOR LONDON, the *Walmer Castle*, CAPT. WILLIAM BOURCHIER, R. N. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail on 15th November, has spacious accommodations for passengers and carries a surgeon.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*—Dady's Building, 7th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The teak built *Ship Mermaid*, 600 tons, *Ingram Chapman*, Commander, having ¾ of her cargo engaged will positively sail on 1st November and carries an experienced Surgeon.—Apply to Captain *Chapman* at the Office of Messrs. *William Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 7th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT GLASSPOOLE of LANCASTER, is authorized to sign for me by procuration. GREY AND Co.
7th October, 1837.


## SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

*In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy, late of Bombay Parsee, Merchant, and Inhabitant deceased.*

COWASJEE DHUNJEEBHOY,..... *Petitioner.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased *Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy*, may be granted to the above named *Petitioner Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy*, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS, *Petitioner's Proctor.*

શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટ

ઈક્લીશીઆશતીક્રાલ•શાઇક

મરનાર•પારશી•પાલંનજી•ધંનજી•શી• મુમબઇનો•વેપારી•તથા•રેહેવાશી• હતો•તેનાં•ઢેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશી એતનામાં•બાબત ❀

ક્રાવશજી•ધંનજી.....અરજ•ક્રરનાર ઉપર•ક્રહેલા•મરનાર•પાલંનજી•ધંનજીનાં ઢેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાંનો•અખ તીઆર•લેવા•શારુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનીચ્રુકી ક્રોરટની•શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટમો•ઉપર•ક્રહેલા•અ રજક્રરનાર•ક્રાવશજી•ધંનજીઅ•અરજ•શ્રીધીછે જે•મહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જે ઓઇ•હેનાં•બાબશાતા•હોયે•તેનાંઓને•જા હેર•થાએ—તા• ૫ મી•અક્ટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજ•ક્રરનારનો•વકીલ

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office, on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*
Bombay, Town Hall, 6th October, 1837.


FOR SALE—Three powerful active horses, color light Grey, accustomed to, and go fast and steadily in either single or double harness, one of them is a good Saddle horse and has been ridden by a Lady.
For particulars apply to YATES AND Co,


## TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 ~~Rs~~ ₹ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 ~~Rs~~ ₹ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
*Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.*

શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી ફેહલ•શાડી•ક્રરનારને•શતાબ્દિજે•ઉપર•ક્રહે લી•જીનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ રજીઓ•બીજી•વેલા•જાહેરાત•કરે•તાંહેથી ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•હાલની•મોશમનો•ઈક્રઠો• શ્રીધેલોછે ❀

ક્રાલી•એલચી•છુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ ાહુ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ક્રરવા•દેશે•નહી•તે•ક્રા લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ લચી•ની•અરજી•એક્રડી•અથવા•કરએક્રજ ઠા•ની•પણ•એક્રશો•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નહી•ક્રર વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી• વધારેછે•તે•દર•એક્ર•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર તલની•તે•ભેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•ખાંડી•શર ક્રારનાં•ખરચથી•જક્રાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ તા•પરમાંણે•વાંહેાણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેક

મરીનો•જહો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા શે•તે•દર•એક્ર•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચીની•શરત•પરમાં ણે•વાંહેાણ•પર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી ઉપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•ઉપર•દર•ખાં ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•કબુલ•થઆપછી•બે બીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેહેતો•હોયેતો ૨૫ દાહાડામો•તથા•આલપજામો•રેહેતો•હોયતો આઠ•દાહાડામો•તે•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•તથા•મરી• તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•ક્રાહાડી• નહી•લજ્જશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•જવેજ• ચુનેહગારીમો•જશે•તથા•કબાલો•રહ•તથા બાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ• પછીનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંથે•રેહેશે ❀

નમુનો•જોવો•હોયે•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ક્રાં જ•બીનાથી•વાકેફ•આવુ•હોયેતો•હેઠલ•શ હી•ક્રરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•કરીને•લ ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોહોરબંદ•ક્રરી•કે બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરનાં•રાજાનાં•ઉ ઢીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામુ•કરી•તે•ઉપ રપોજલ•કરશે•તે•ઘણીઈ•તેમો•લખેલી•શ્રી મતનો•એક્ર•તરીજે•ઈશો•જે•બીજા•દેશા વરનાં•તાલુકાનો•હોયેતો•પચીશ•દાડામો• તથા•તાંહાંની•પકોશમાંનાં•ગાંમોનો•હોયે તો•બાર•દાડામો•અમાનત•દાખલ•ઇવેજ• આપવો ❀

ક્રાંઇ•વધારે•જાંણીતા•થાવુ•હોયેતો•હેઠલ શાહી•ક્રરનારને•અરજ•કીધાથી•માલુમ•થશે❀

જે•અહેર•ખબર•બીજી•આગાશટની•તે રીખની•લખેલી•છપાવી•હતી•તે•ક્રાહાડી• નાંખીછે ❀

જાંન•મારકીહ્ય

શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોર•ની•શરક્રારનો વેપાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

શ્રી•આલપજના•વેપાર•ખાતાની આજ્ઞાશના• ૪ ઠી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the undermentioned articles until the 31st day of October next,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elephant Tusks 1st Sort, about | 2 | Candies of | 600 | E. lbs |
| Do. do 2d do, " | 2 | do. of | do. | |
| Do. Grinders..... " | ½ | do. of | do. | |
| Bees Wax..... " | 8 | do. of | do. | |
| Light Pepper..... ..." | 19 | do. of | 500 | do. |
| Dammer..... " | 2 | do. of | 600 | do. |
| Teak Timbers..... .... | 100 | | | |
| " Planks..... | 948 | | | |
| " Slabs..... | 500 | | | |
| " Taldam and Plank Pieces | 246 | | | |
| " Sheathing Boards ..... | 3668 | | | |
| " Joists or Beams..... | 209 | | | |

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date, when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer, if approved of, accepted.

A deposit of one-third of the amount of any of the articles tendered for must be deposited twenty five days after the tender is accepted if from either of the Presidencies or twelve days if from the neighbourhood.

Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

** The Advertisement for Sale by Auction, dated 2d August, is withdrawn.

JOHN MORPHEW.
*Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.*
*Comtl. Office, Alleppey, 4th Sept., 1837.*

ફેહલ•શાડી•ક્રરનારને•શતાબ્દિજે•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•અક્ટોબર•આવતા•મડીનાંની•શ્રુધી•ફે હલ•ક્રહેલો•માલ•વેચાતો•આપવા•શારુ•પર પોજલો•લેશે ❀

ક્રાડી•દાંત•અવલનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી• દર•એક્ર ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ક્રાડી•દાંત•કુછઅમનો•આશર•બે•ખાંડી દર•એક્ર ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ક્રાડીની•દાહાડ•આશરે•અરધી•ખાંડી• દર•એક્ર ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ક્રાચુ•મીન•આશરે•આઠ•ખાંડી•દર•એક્ર ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

હલક્રાં•મરી•આશરે ૧૮ ખાંડી•દર•એક્ર ૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

દાંમર•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•દર•એક્ર ૬૦૦ રતલની *

| | |
|---|---|
| શાગવાંની•લાક્રડાં..... | ૧૦૦ |
| શાગવાંની•પાટીઆં..... | ૯૪૮ |
| શાગવાંની•અછોલાં..... | ૫૦૦ |
| શાગવાંની•તાલદંમ•અથવા•પા ટીઆંનાં•ક્રટક્રાઓ..... | ૨૪૬ |
| ક્રરારનાં•પાટીઆં..... | ૩૬૬૮ |
| ખીમો..... | ૨૦૬ |

એ•ઉપલી•જીનશ•વેચાતી•લેવાનાં•પરપો લો•ક્રબલે•આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોરનાં•રાજા નાં•ઉઢીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામ•ક્રરી• તે•ઉપર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આ•પરપોજ લ•કબાંની•જનશનુછે•તે•ઉપર•છાપેલી•મુ દત•શ્રુધી•મોહોરબંધ•ક્રરી•આપશે•તે•લેશે ને•તેમો•ભાવ•અખેરથી•ખુલ્લુ•ક્રરી•લખી• ણાવવો•શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•હજુર•ક્રચેરીમો પરપોજલ•ક્રરનારાઓને•આવવાની•તાંહાં• રજાછે•તાંહાં•તેઓનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•ને• જેની•ઝીમત•વધતી•હશે•ને•તે•જે•તેનુ• કબુલ•ક્રરવુ•ઘટશે•તો•ક્રરશે ❀

પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થઆપછી•જે•જનશ•નુ પરપોજલ•ક્રરશે•તે•ઘણીઈ•તેમો•લખેલી•શ્રી મતનો•એક્ર•તરીજે•ઈશો•જે•બીજા•દેશા વરનાં•તાલુકાનો•હોયેતો•પચીશ•દાડામો• તથા•તાંહાંની•પકોશમાંનાં•ગાંમોનો•હોયે તો•બાર•દાડામો•અમાનત•દાખલ•ઇવેજ• આપવો ❀

ક્રાંઇ•વધારે•જાંણીતા•થાવુ•હોયેતો•હેઠલ શાહી•ક્રરનારને•અરજ•કીધાથી•માલુમ•થશે❀

જે•અહેર•ખબર•બીજી•આગાશટની•તે રીખની•લખેલી•છપાવી•હતી•તે•ક્રાહાડી• નાંખીછે ❀

જાંન•મારકીહ્ય

શ્રી•તરાવેનક્રોર•ની•શરક્રારનો વેપાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

શ્રી•આલપજના•વેપાર•ખાતાની આજ્ઞાશના• ૪ ઠી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

## THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal having determined, in consequence of the alterations effected by the New Regulations for Postage which came into operation on the 1st instant, to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will now consist of one sheet, and be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter, and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of those days to all outstations *bearing postage.* The Subscribers to this paper will thus be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminution of postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, October, 7th 1837.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned Articles, the propeity of the Cochin Circar, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, until the 30th November next.

The Tenders will be opened on the following day in this Office, when the most advantageous offers will be accepted if approved by the Circar,

2000 Logs of Teak Timber.
3500 Dutch lbs. of Wax Candles.
2000 Ditto of Bees Wax.
16 Candies of Pepper [Candy of 500 English lbs.]

The Tenders for Timber must be for the whole quantity, and should distinctly specify, the price per Candy of each Class.

The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one square Kole [a Kole being equal to 28¾ English Inches.]

The Timber is classed as follows.

| | Length. | | Breadth. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class from | 25 to 30 | Malabar Koles | 12 Borrels & upwards. |
| 2d Ditto " | 20 to 24¾ | Ditto | 12 Do. Do. |
| 3d Ditto " | 16 to 19¾ | Ditto | 12 Do. Do. |
| 4th Ditto " | 12 to 18¾ | Ditto | 10 Do. Do. |
| 5th Ditto " | 8 to 11¾ | Ditto | 8 Do. Do. |
| 6th Ditto " | 6 to 7¾ | Ditto | 5 Do. Do. |

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of * * * * * the property of the Cochin Government."—Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 6th September, 1837.

(Signed.) T. VENCATA SOOBIAH—*Dewan.*


EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by public auction, on Tuesday, the 10th Instant, at their Rooms, sundry articles of household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Glass and Queens Ware, two pair duelling Pistols with Flint Locks in cases, Palanquin Carpets—Wearing apparel and various other articles, and an Invoice of Stationary and Glass Ware, consisting of Tinted and Glazed letter paper, Quills, wafers, Pencils, Penknives, Scissors, visiting Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, dressing Combs, Shaving, tooth, hair, nail, and Camel hair Brushes, a few Copies of Shakspear's, Grammars, quart and pint Decanters, Tumblers, Wine, Claret and Liqueur glasses, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock several lots of Plants in Tubs and Pots, and at 4 o'clock on the Esplanade, two double poled Tents, Bechovas, Rowties, and necessary Tents, and which will be pitched for inspection two days previous to the sale.—Bombay, 7th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godown of Messrs. *D. and M, Pestonjee*, a small Batch of Elliot's Pale Ale just Ex ₹ '*Walmer Castle*' from London at 45 ~~Rs~~ ₹ Hogshead Cash.—Bombay 7th October 1837.

—The undersigned have received for sale, the undermentioned Carriages, which they beg to recommend to notice.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Green, picked out with black, handsomely lined with Maroon, with a handsome set of harness, price Rs 1800.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Bright Chocolate, picked out with black, and lined with Drab Cloth, with a set of handsome Harness, price, Rs. 2500.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Brown, picked out with Orange, lined with dark Chocolate colored Cloth, price Rs. 2000.

A Britzka, Painted Bottle Green, picked out with light green, handsomely lined with Green Maroon, with a set of handsome Harness, price Rs. 2200.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH AND Co., who have on hand many other vehicles, both new and second hand.—Nesbit Lane, 6th October, 1837.

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EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

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THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.* "Filled with good original papers and judicious [illegible] more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Ohurch Lane, Bombay.

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THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE,

No. 69 CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

AN OFFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HON'BLE, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at No. 5, Leadenhall Street.

The business of this Office is conducted by Mr. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Pay Department at the East India House), and by Mr. JAMES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's Service, agreably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

MR. DODWELL having been thirty years, and MR. MILES twenty years, in the Office of the Auditor of India accounts, of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus become conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1. The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the duties of admission thereto.
2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE
3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING FUNDS at the three Presidencies, with those who stand next in Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of PAST SHARES of off-Reckonings in any one year, from the date of their first institution.
4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their Certificates received from India,
5. RETIRED PAY and CIVIL PENSION.
6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and appointments, of Civil Stations in India.
7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly Stoppages on account thereof.
8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITANCES and the annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom payable in England, according to the Rolls received from India.
9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
16. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.
12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Messrs. DODWELL and MILES will assist through the forms of the Court, WRITERS CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, proceeding to India. They will also supply forms of application, and conduct any correspondence with the Court, connected with the interest, of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

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TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will, until Monday, the 23rd October next, receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulderstraps, (Grenadier and Light Companies with Wings)—Buttons with the Number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following Stations and subject to survey on arrival.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 6/16 | of the whole | more or less |
| Aurungabad | 5/16 | do. | do. |
| Ellichpoor | 3/16 | do. | do. |
| Hingolee | 2/16 | do. | do. |

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &ca, and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned, on or before the 15th November 1838.

The Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason therefor.

The Person or Persons to whom the Contract is eventually given, will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House Agency for the due fulfilment of their Contract, in the Sum of Company's Rupees 20,000 Twenty thousand.

The mode of Payment will be as under One third of the Estimate on the Contract being closed, and approved of, and the receipt of the Clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the Clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed "To, the Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad "and to be superscribed" Tenders for clothing" any further information that may be required, will be afforded on application to the above Officer.

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PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING (MORE OR LESS) REQUIRED.

INFANTRY.

*including Garrison Battalion and Company of Sappers*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | Staff Sergeants | Jackets. |
| 80 | Subidars | ditto |
| 86 | Jemadars | ditto |
| 18 | Drum Majors | ditto |
| 6 | Sergeants | ditto |
| 9 | Havildar Majors | ditto |
| 384 | Havildars | ditto |
| 180 | Drummers | ditto |
| 5,842 | Rank and File | ditto |
| 70 | Lascars | ditto |
| 70 | Puckallies | ditto |
| 18 | Staff Sergeants | Caps. |
| 6 | Sergeants | ditto |
| 70 | Color Badges. | |
| 10 | Pairs Subidar Majors | Epaulettes. |
| 17 | ditto Subidar's Wings. | |
| 52 | ditto Subidars Battalion | Company's Wings. |
| 16 | ditto Jemadars Wings. | |
| 70 | ditto do. Battalion | Company's Wings. |
| 18 | ditto Drum Major's Wings. | |
| 200 | Girdles for Staff Sergeants, Native Officers and Drum Majors. | |
| 400 | Girdles for Havildars. | |

INVALIDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Staff Sergeants | Jackets. |
| 8 | Subidars | ditto |
| 15 | Jemadars | ditto |
| 6 | Drum Majors | ditto |
| 7 | Sergeants | ditto |
| 1 | Havildar Major | ditto |
| 40 | Havildars | ditto |
| 12 | Drummers | ditto |
| 240 | Rank and File | ditto |
| 2 | Pairs Subidar Major's | Epaulettes |
| 6 | do. do. Battalion Company's | Epaulettes |
| 15 | do. do. Jemadars | ditto |
| 6 | do. Drum Major's Wings. | |

ARTILLERY and STORE DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Staff Sergeants | Jackets. |
| 5 | Sergeants | ditto |
| 4 | Subidars | ditto |
| 8 | Jemadars | ditto |
| 30 | Havildars | ditto |
| 1 | Corporal's | ditto |
| 9 | Drummers | ditto |
| 640 | Rank and File | ditto |
| 8 | Puckallies | ditto |
| 3 | Syrang's | ditto |
| 13 | Tindals | ditto |
| 120 | Store Lascars | ditto |
| 3 | Staff Sergeants | Caps |
| 5 | Sergeants | ditto |
| 4 | Color Badges | |
| 3 | Pairs Subidar Major's | Epaulettes. |
| 1 | ditto ditto | ditto. |
| 8 | ditto Jemadars | ditto. |
| 15 | Girdles for Staff Sergeants and Native Officers, &ca. | |
| 30 | ditto for Havildars. | |

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Company, | Artillery including General Department | 3rd | Infantry |
| 2nd do. | and Store Department | 4th | ditto |
| 3rd do. | do. | 5th | ditto |
| 4th do. | do. | 6th | ditto |
| One Company | of Sappers | 7th | ditto |
| 1st Infantry | | 8th | ditto |
| 2nd do. | | Garrison Battalion | |
| | | Invalid | ditto |

By Order.

J. A. MOORE,—*Mil. Sect.*

*Meiity. Secretary's Office, Hyderbad Residency.*—23*rd August*, 1837.

N. B. A Muster may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.

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ON SALE,—Or to be rented for such length of time as may be agreed upon after the first day of November next that Bungalow at present occupied as a Mess room by the 19th Regt. N. I. at Poona.

Apply to Messrs *Drom Carter and Co.*, —Bombay, 7th October 1837.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of the *South Australian Company*, hereby give notice, that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in *D. McLaren*, and that he, or parties deputed by him, alone have authority to conduct the Company's business there.

By order of the Board,

EDMUND J. WHEELER.—*Manager.*

London, 21st March, 1837.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

*Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.*

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal Steam Fund,

C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9*th September*, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER'S letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

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NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter, and that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pledged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund,

C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

*Town Hall, the* 2*nd Sept.*, 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice:—

| *Names.* | *No. of shares.* | *Names.* | *No. of shares.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. R. Lloyd, I. N. | 2 | Turner and Co. anton, | |
| John Abbott, | 5 | by Boyd and Co. | 25 |
| R. W. Allan | 1 | Nathaniel Alexander, | 2 |
| T. Hyde Gardiner | 1 | Carr, Tagore and Co. | 25 |
| Bruce, Shand and Co. | 30 | Dwarkanauth Tagore, | 5 |
| J and W Cragg and Co | | W. Prinsep, | 5 |
| Canton | 20 | Wm. Carr, | 5 |
| W. J. Lloyd | 1 | Prossonno Comar Tagore | 2 |
| Boyd and Co. | 25 | Wm. Storm, | 5 |
| B. Harding | 5 | B. W. G. Frith, | 1 |
| James Colquhoun | 5 | Andrew Wilson, | 1 |
| J. Church | 5 | Bagshaw and Co. | 20 |
| Edward Harding | 5 | Leach, Kettlewell & Co. | 25 |
| Gilmore and Co. | 25 | Thos. Leach, | 5 |
| S. R. Crawford | 2 | W. C. Kettlewell, | 2 |
| K. R. Mackenzie | 2 | Lyall, Matheson and Co. | 25 |
| W. S. Smith | 2 | C. Lyall, | 5 |
| A. Gouger | 1 | John Lyall, | 2 |
| Ramcomul Sen | 2 | D. Lyall, per John Lyall, | 2 |
| R. C. Jenkins, Fergusson and Co. | 25 | Mutty Loll Seal, | 10 |
| R. C. Jenkins | 5 | A. Muller, | 2 |
| Thos. Holroyd | 5 | Rustomjee Cowasjee, | 10 |
| W. F. Fergusson, | 5 | G. Becher, (if Chartered) | 2 |
| Jas Crooke | 5 | Daniel McDonald, | 1 |
| | | D. B. Syers, | 5 |
| T. Braken | 2 | Becher, Mackintosh and Co. | |
| Mackillop, Stewart & Co. | 25 | J. Becher, | |
| J. Stewart | 5 | E. Mackintosh, | |
| James Cullen | 5 | Colvile, Gilmore and Co | |
| J. H. Palmer | 5 | A. Gilmore, | |
| Brightman and Co. | 5 | J. P. McKilligan, | |
| J. D. Dow | 2 | Geo. Vint, | |
| E. W. Brightman | 1 | Henry M. Low, | |
| Eglinton, McClure & Co | | C. A. Cantor, | |
| Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. | 25 | Gisborne and Co. | |
| Adam, Scott and Co. | 5 | John Dougall, | |
| Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie & Co. | 25 | J. Richards, | |
| Alexander Colvin | 5 | G. Dougall, | |
| William Ainslie | 3 | Montifiore Carmichael & Co. | 20 |
| Henry Cowie | 2 | Ludk Carmichael, | 10 |
| J. Gregory | 1 | Chas Morgan, by his Atty Ludk Carmichael, | 5 |
| Jos. Willis | 10 | J. Morgan, | |
| Willis Earle | 20 | Macintyre and Co. | 20 |
| P. MacDonald | 1 | A. D. Macleod, | 5 |
| R. S. Dring | 1 | C. Fagan | |
| P. J. De Vinel | 1 | Cockerell and Co. | 25 |
| Cockerell and Co. | 25 | Macleod, Fagan and Co. | 5 |
| R. H. Cockerell | | J. W. McLeod, | 20 |
| W. Martin | 3 | T. B. Swinhoe, | 10 |
| C. E. Newcomen | 2 | J. H Swinhoe, | |
| A. T. De H. Larpent | 2 | J. Allan, | |
| Lindsay and Co. Canton | 25 | R. C. Paton, | |
| J. A. Walker | 1 | Thos Sewell, | 2 |
| Gunter and Co. | 2 | | |

Numbers 103: Shares 315

A true Copy.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. E.

*September* 16, 1837

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NOTICE is hereby given, that *Goculdass Premjee*, the Nephew and representative of *Hurrydass Jewa*, late of Bombay Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, having contracted with *Wookerdah Dongersey*, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of land with the Messuage, Tenement or dwelling house, situate within the Fort Walls of Bombay at Mangoo Sinoy's Street and assessed under No. 9; any person or persons having any claim or demand therein by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN and ARMITAGE, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein;—Dated the 5th of October, 1837.

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ખબર•ઈઆંથી•આપીએચજે—ગોકળદા શ•પરમજી•તે•મરનાર•ફરીદાશ•જીવા•શ્રી મુમબજનો•હીનકુ•રેકેવાશી•હતો • તેનો• લતરીજો•તથા•વારશદાર•એ•ધણીકે•ઉપર દા• કુનગરશીને•ઘેર•એક•જમીન•શાકે• વે ચાતુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુછે•તે•શ્રી•ફોટમો મનગુ•શનાજનો•મોકેલામોછે•તે•ઉપર•આ શેશમેનટનો•આંક ૮ મોછે•તે• ઉપર•ફરએ ક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•રીતનો•દા અથવા•મોગણ્ય•કોનો•તેનાંમોને•જાણ ફરચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદ્ શીઅરશ•મારગીન•તથા • આરમીન અકેર•ફરે•મુદતપછી•કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ ફરશે•નકી—તા• ૫ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭

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NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that *Virzlall Mottichund* having contracted and agreed to purchase of *Gunpat Narronjee*, all that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage, Tenement, dwelling house and premises, consisting of two apartments, situate lying and being without the Town walls of Bombay at Paydowney row, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 27 and containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and twenty feet in breadth little more or less, therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise interested therein, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make known the same to the abovenamed *Virzlall Mottichund*, at his residence in Paydowney row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1837.

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ખબર•ઈઆંથી•આપીએચજે— વીરજલા લ•મોતીચંદે•ઘેર•એક•ગાલા•બેનુ•જમીન• શાકે•ગનપટ•નારંનજી•પાશેથી•વેચાતુ•લેવા નુ•શાટુ•કીધુછે•તે•બાકારકોટ• પેઅધેાની નાં•રશતા•ઉપરછે•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો આંક ૨૭ મોછે•તથા•લરતમો•શીતેર•ફુટ• લાંબી•તથા•વીશ•ફુટ•પોલી•અથવા•તેથી•ઠારી કિક•વધારે•અથવા•ઘટારે—તે•ઉપર•ફરકિક લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વાર શો•અથવા•બીજી•કાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો•પોચ્ય તો•હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણા•કરેચજે•તેઓ ઈ•એજ•વીરજલાલ•મોતીચંદને • પેઅધેાની નાં•રશતા•આગલ•તેનુ•ઘેરછે•તાંહાં•આજ થી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•જાકેર•કરે—મુદ તપછી•કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ• કરશે•નકી— તારીખ ૬ ઠી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ✻

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FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 5th October 1837.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that *Ahmedbhoy Alladin Khoja* having contracted to purchase from *Ahmed Sab bin Alliba* and *Osman bin Alliba* and *Fattimaboye*, widow of the late *Alliba Bungerker*, all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, containing two apartments, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Balloo Saring's Street, assessed No. 33, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage or inheritance therein, are hereby requested to make known the same to Mr. MORGAN, Attorney for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein—Dated this 6th October, 1837.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે — અહમદ ભાઇ•અલાદીન•ખોજાએ•ઘેર•એક•ગાલા• બેનુ•અહમદ•શાબ•બીન•અલીબા•શેખ• હુશમાન•બીન•અલીબા•તથા•ફાતમાબાઇ તે•અલી બા•બનગરકર•ની•વીઢવા•પાશે થી•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ•શાટું•ઝીધું છે•તે•શ્રી•બા કારકોટ•બાબુ•શરંગનો•મોહોલામોછે•તે•હુ પર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૩૩ મોછે•તે• હુ પર•કરકિક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી • અથવા•વારશા•ની•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માં ગણ•પોચતુ•હોએતો•તેનાંમોને•જાણ કરવે જે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદત મો•મીશતર આરગીન•ખરીદદારનાં•ધારાનાં•વકીલને•જા ફેર•કરે—મુદતપકી•ફોજનો•દાવો•ચાલશે• નકી—તારીખ ૬ ઠી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ✠

TO BE LET.—The two lower roomed adjoining Houses, at Colabah, opposite to *M. F. Brownrigg Esq.* Apply to *Pestonjee Mervanjee*, opposite to the Sally gate.—Bombay, 7th October 1837.

# GENERAL ORDERS.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle. 30th September*, 1837.

No. 437.—The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department, consequent on the decease of Captain Payne, Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant E. Whichelo, to be Assistant Commissary General, from the 13th of September 1837.

Lieutenant G. Pope, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, from the 30th of September 1837.

No 438.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased; by a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 27th instant, to appoint Assistant Surgeon R. B. Owen, M. D. to act as Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at D[illegible]ree, without resigning his [illegible] at Seroor.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd October*, 1837.

439.—The following temporary arrangement is made.

[illegible]nant G. A. Hughes of the 15th Regiment Native [illegible] to act as Adjutant to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, vice Maude, placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 440.—The following appointment is made.

*2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Lieutenant H. L. Salmon, to be Adjutant, vice Jackson removed from the situation.—Date of Appointment, 21st August 1837.

No 441.—The following appointments are made:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. T. Whitlie to be Adjutant to the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, vice Brett promoted.—Do. do. 8th September 1837.

Lieutenant A. F. Rowan to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Troop Horse Brigade during the absence of Brevet Captain Whitlie.

No. 442.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant R. H. Young of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infatry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, from the 13th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Clarke on sick certificate.

No. 443.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieutenant O. D. Ottley of the Bombay European Regiment, under date the 11th October 1836, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 444.—Captain D. M. Scobie received charge of the Commissariat Department, Poona Division of the Army, on the 18th ultimo, from Lieutenant J. Hartley.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd October*, 1837.

No. 445.—With reference to the list of Engineer's Stores prescribed by General Order dated the 17th of December 1830, to be kept up at the several Stations of the Army, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that of the 600 Pick Axes therein specified, 300 are to be Shap-picks weighing 5 lbs. 4 ozs. each.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governorin Council.*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 28th September*, 1837.

No. 87.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Acting Lieutenant Buckler, to the Berenice, and to undertake the duties of Mate, 8th August.

Mr. Midshipman Grieve, to the Shannon, from 31st August.

Mr. Midshipman Scott, to the Palinurus, to undertake at present the duties of Mate, 31st August.

Mr. Midshipman Gardner, attached to the Thetis from 22nd September to 30th November, and 8th to 31st December 1835.

Mr. Tanner, to be Acting Examiner of Indents, pending the arrival of Mr. Bone, 15th August.

*Bombay Castle, 30th September*, 1837.

No. 88.—Lieutenant A. S. Williams, Assistant to the Superintendent, and Lieutenant G. Robinson, Assistant Controller of the Dock Yards, are permitted to visit the Deccan, with leave of absence for one month, from the 8th proximo.

Acting Commander Haines is appointed to act as Assistant to the Superintendent, during the absence of Lieutenant Williams.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 4th October* 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Harrison, to act as deputy civil auditor and mint master.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 29th September*, 1837.

Assistant surgeon Bourchier is permitted to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, for a period of one month, from the 1st November next, his duties being performed by assistant surgeon Deacon, during his absence.

*Bombay Castle, 4th October*, 1837.

Mr. E. B. Mills, delivered over charge to Mr. Vibart of the office of agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat, on the 5th July last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd October* 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend G. Pigott, B. A. to be itinerary chaplain, for the stations of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Hursole, Rutnagherry and Dapoolie and to admit the Reverend Sholto Triell Pemberton, M. A. on this establishment, from the 11th of August last, the date of his arrival, and to appoint him chaplain of Deesa.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 29th September*, 1837.

Mr. A. Bell, deputy collector of customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 2nd proximo, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills and to Sattara.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd October* 1837.

Mr. R. D. Luard, acting sub collector of Shollapore, proceeded into the Districts, on deputation, on the 6th ultimo, to enquire into the balances and village accounts.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, delivered over charge of the collectorate on the 18th ultimo, to Mr. Keays, acting first assistant.

*Bombay Castle, 4th October*, 1837.

Mr. P. Dalzell, to be uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, and to be placed in charge of the customs at Mahim.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to act as deputy collector of customs at the presidency.

Mr. J. Buchanan, assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence from one month from this date, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd October* 1837.

Mr. H. Hebbert, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, received charge of the adawlut at that station, from Mr. W. Simson, on the 20th ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 4th October* 1837.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts in the zilla of Ahmedabad, will be closed for six weeks from the 10th instant.

Mr. R. T. Webb, acting register of sudder dewanee and and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, from the 18th ultimo, on medical certificate.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

## OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted up to the 27th ultimo | Chests | 17 |
| Ditto from 28th ultimo, to this day | | 350 |
| | Chests | 367 |

MALWA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pass granted on the 22nd ultimo | Chests | 58 |

IMPORTED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the 22d November 1836, to the 26th September 1837 | Chests | 19,765 |
| Dittto from the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant | ,, | ,, |
| | Total | 19,765 |

EXPORTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the 22d November 1836. to the 26th September 1837 | Chests | 18,488½ |
| Ditto from the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant | ,, | 298½ |
| | Chests | 18,916½ |

J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

*Bombay, 27th October* 1837.

## DURPUN.—OCTOBER 6.

(*From a correspondent at Belgaum.*)

A HORRID MURDER.—A week ago a young woman of the Lingayet Caste, about 17 years of age, was most barbarously butchered and her body was found within a well in a Tope outside the Town of Belgaum—Her nose was cut of and her stomach ripped open. It is conjectured this act of cruelty was thus prepetrated to prevent her person being identified.—It is said that her husband supposing that she had gone to her Parents village did not think of making any enquiries immediately after her till some time had elapsed.

It is reported that a person is now in custody having been taken up on suspicion. It is to be hoped that the real perpetrator of this heart rending deed will be discovered and receive the just punishment due to such an atrocious deed. Since writing the above we have been told that the man has confessed his crime and shewed the ornaments which he had hidden under a tree.

"The day before yesterday, the 22nd Instant. a Coonbee woman about 19 years of age was struck dead by lightening in a field not far from the Fort of Belgaum—Two boys were also struck by the electric fluid, but only experienced a partial injury by the same.

"It is reported here that by an inundation of the Kristna at Sanglee about 200 Houses or Huts were washed away and great distress and loss occasioned thereby to the poor inhabitants.

"In a private letter from Asseergur it is mentioned that some villages were swept away by the overflow of the Taptee somewhere in that vicinity.

"A private letter from Kulladghee mentions that a short time since a girl about 9 years old disappeared from a village in the Hoongood District. The child had, as it is said, ornaments to the amount of 200 Rupees about her person. No doubt as it generally happens the girl has been murdered by some ruffian or other. When will the Hindoos learn to ornament the understanding & minds of their female children with useful knowledge more than to decorate their persons with such gold and silver trash, by which as we see it of daily occurrence, many are brought to a disastrous and untimely end.

"The same letter also mentions that a Burglary was committed last week at the house of one Govind Row and that property to the value of 1000 Rs. was carried off by the perpetrators. This bespeaks the feebleness of the Police Establishment that Government has established in the country to protect the lives and property of their poor subjects."

## HIGH WATER TABLE,—7TH OCTOBER, 1837.

| | Mor. | Eve. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 3 37 | 4 8 |
| Sunday, | 4 46 | 5 31 |
| Monday | 6 17 | 7 6 |
| Tuesday | 7 54 | 8 36 |
| Wednesday | 9 6 | 9 8 |
| Thursday | 9 33 | 9 59 |
| Friday | 10 24 | 10 46 |

## EXCHANGE.

| | Buy. | Sel. |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan | | |
| First five per cent Loan | | |
| No. 320, a 1st class | | |
| Second five per cent Loan | 109½ @ | 111½ |
| Third five per cent Loan | 112 | 111½ |
| Bills on Calcutta, 30 days | 100½ | 100 |
| Bills on Madras, 30 days | 99½ | 99 |
| Bills on England at 30 days sight | 1 \| 9 | 1 \| 9 |
| Ditto at 6 month's sight | | |
| Canton Bills | | |
| Spanish dollars per 100 | 221½ | 221 |
| Sovereigns each | 10⅜ | 10½ |

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Names of Vessels* | *Agents* | *Date of intended departure* | *To what port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| David Clark | Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. | 10th October | China | |
| Mermaid | Do. ditto | 25th Do. | London | Cape. |
| Blake | Do. Duncan Gib & Co. | 1st November. | Liverpool. | |

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Cadet T. A. Mackenzie, Calvalry from England.
Ensign W. G. Arrow. 23d Regt. N. I. from Panwell.
Capt. Bourchier, 4th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednugger.
Major H. Sandwith, 8th Regt. N. I. from England.
Cadet A. Austen, Infantry from Do.
Capt. Morland, 27th M. N. I. from Cananore.
Assist. Surg. John Bourchier, Irregular Horse from Maudavie.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Arrow, 23d Regt. N. I. to Panwell.
Assist. Surg. Deas, Medical Department to Kandalla.
Lieut Col. Thos. Dickinson, Engineers to Do.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Poona on the 2d October, the Lady of Capt. W. Scott Adams of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Poonah on the 2d of October by the Revd. E. Mainwaring Lieutenant Thomas Loughnam Jameson 3d Regt. N. I. to Jessy youngest daughter of the late Adam Rawlin's Esq.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2th.—Barque John Knox. John Thompson, Master from Liverpool, 2nd June 1837.

Do. 6th.—Ship Helen. G. Setford, Master from China, left China, 16th July and Anjer on the 1st Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 4th.—Ship John Stamp, Horton Payne, Master to Liverpool.

*Passenger.*—Mr. M. Skinner, Mr. M. Scriven.

Oct. 5th.—Schooner Lady Grant, William Jeffrey, Master to China.

## A HINT TO TURFITES.

The Newnham Stakes for 1838 will close on the 15th Instant.

# THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, 7th OCTOBER*, 1837.

We much regret to find that the Commander in Chief continues most seriously and we fear dangerously indisposed. The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer *Euphrates* iswe believe under orders, to be ready at a moment's notice to proceed to sea with His Excellency as soon as he is sufficiently recovered to be able to embark.

We are led to believe on good authority that the coals now on board the *Berenice* are to be transhipped to the *Hugh Lindsay* for this month's trip, the dispatch of the *Berenice* to the Red Sea in November, must therefore now be considered entirely dependent upon a sufficient supply of coal being obtained intermediately. We have heard it stated in reference to this point, that the Admiralty have agreed to place two or three old line of battle Ships at the disposal of the Court of Directors, for the purpose of being employed as floating coal Depôts at Bombay and in the Red Sea, and that it was the intention of the Court to dispatch them forthwith Coal-laden to this Port. We much fear however there is little chance of these vessels arriving in sufficient time to admit of the dispatch of the *Berenice* in November. We trust that the Chamber of Commerce will in this emergency bear in mind the very liberal proposal made by them in April last, for the supply of Coals for the Steamers; and, if it be within their means to supply the deficiency on the present occasion, we are sure their exertions will not be wanting. We mention this the more readily from hearing that there is a considerable supply of Coal in Bombay in private hands, but which is held for higher prices than the Government deem themselves warranted in paying.

The arrivals from China noticed in our shipping report add little to our former intelligence from that quarter, but bring the regret to add information of bad weather in the China Seas, and the occurence of a very severe Typhoon about the 21st of July. Taking however the Singapore Shipping-lists as a guide, there seems no reason to apprehend that any of the upward bound Bombay ships have been caught in it.

Since our last the John Knox has arrived from Liverpool the 22nd June and bringing London papers to the 19th—our readers may therefore look almost daily for later intelligence round the Cape than was brought by the last overland packet.

Orders have been received from the Bengal Government to lay down in our Dockyard the Keel of a Steamer of 800 tons to receive the engines of the *Enterprize*. We also hear that two Schooners are to be built.

We extract with much pleasure the subjoined letter from the correspondence of the *Agra Ukbar* of the 23rd ultimo, as containing some pithy remarks and comments on the question of Steam Communication. Nothwithstanding all the difficulties of the passage from hence during the S. W. Monsoon, (the practicability of which however has at length been sufficiently proved) we fully agree with our cotemporary and his correspondent that Bombay is the port to suit India at large, and not Calcutta

"SIR,—I have perused, with very great pleasure, an Extract from your Paper of the 23d ultimo, in which you most justly observe that "Bombay is the port to suit India at large, "and not Calcutta. Bombay is now the great channel of our "intercourse with England, wether as regards news or "letters, and will be ere long, our principal market for "European goods of all kinds." Right, Mr Editor, and you might have added, the principal port for *passengers* also. For who with a grain of sense in his head, would undertake a long journey *Eastward*, to Calcutta, from Agra, when he could at once go to the *Westward*, to Bombay? Or, even supposing some famous Calcutta Steamer got up, who would hesitate for a moment in his choice, of bounding half way up the Red Sea, within a few days' sail of Egypt, while the "Calcutta Steamer, was* touching at "Madras," and at "Galle," and at "Socotra" (that fine *healthy* spot!) and other places, which have been rung in our ears, *usque ad nauseam*, by the *Calcutta comprehends*? Why, we should be in England, almost as soon as the Calcutta Steamer reached Suez! One of the Calcutta papers in allusion to your remarks says—"The Agra Ukbar upon this, takes occasion "to utter forth some of its objurgations." Never mind Mr. Editor, give them a few more such "objurgations," and you will do a great deal of good.

Let us all without delay open correspondence, and establish agencies at Bombay. Let us take in the Bombay Newspapers, containing as they always will, the freshest news from England. Let us aid, by every means in our power, the improvement of our land communications, of which there are many excellent ones, even in their present half-constructed state. In fine, let us exalt the *North Wester Frontier*, the line of the Indus, the proper and natural seat of the British Indian Government, connected as they all will be, with the noble harbour of Bombay—and let us leave the mud dredgers of Bengal to "find their own level."

* Crawling along the Coast.

## CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPTEMBER 22.

We find that after several attempts the ill-adapted Brig *Mermaid* has reached the Coast of Arracan. We stated some short time ago, on good authority, that this vessel was not fit for the service, from her construction being unfavorable to fast sailing, & from her inability to *beat of* a dead lee shore, which the Coast of Arracan is, during the S. W. monsoon. Why therefore was she sent? What is required is a vessel that will make a rapid passage to and from this awfully unhealthy place, comfortable accommodation for officers and men, going and returning, particularly in the latter case; for it may truly be said, that people return from this *den of disease*, "more *dead* than alive." We hear that the Marine Board have strongly recommended to Government the immediate construction of a fit and proper vessel of about 300 tons; but it is said that the Government will not listen to the proposition of the Board, and have sent rouud to Bombay, to know if a vessel from that Presidency can be spared. A worn out cruizer, or an old surveying vessel, perhaps, may be sent; but are they fit for such a service? We say *no*: because the first has not proper accommodation for the sick; and supposing she had, would be equally as unfit as the latter, since it requires, comparatively speaking a new vessel to keep up the communication. Lastly, we hear, that the very vessel we named as a fit one to take up, until the new one (recommended by the Board), was built, has been tendered to Government at a very moderate monthly rate—the *Sir Edward Ryan*, a new clipper lately launched, built at Moulmein. She is now about to sail for Arracan, and ought to be kept there as a floating convalescent depot, and to be ready, if necessary, to be sent off with despatches; or, to receive on board the European inhabitants of Arracan, in case of a sudden irruption of the Burmese.

## AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—SEPTEMBER, 23.

MIRZAPORE.—The Court of Inquiry on a gallant Field officer has terminated its labours, and the proceedings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief. The subject of inquiry was the conduct of the gallant Field officer in regard to some pecuniary matters connected with the estate of a deceased Soobadar. It is conjectured that there will be soon some work for the Deputy Judge Advocate of the division.

SIMLA.—The ceremony of investing Major Generals Torrens, Churchill and Lumley and Colonel Dunlop, with the Order of the 2d class of the Bright Star of the Punjab, took place in the presence of the Commander in Chief. Sir Henry Fane received from Runjeet Sing on the occasion of his visit to Lahore, the ensignia of the first class of this Order, in which he appears decorated in the portrait (of himself) presented to the Lion of the Punjab. The officers of the Station had been summoned by a polite circular invitation to witness the ceremony. Runjeet Sing's confidential agent or charge d'affaires, was graciously received by his Excellency, who, in an impressive and dignified address, learnedly recurred to the prerogative of sovereigns to institute Orders. His Excellency dwelt particularly on the creation of the ensignia of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon, whom he justly and originally declared to have been a great man, and asserted that Runjeet had as good a right to confer honours as Nap. His Excellency regretted that he was not empowered by his own sovereign to knight the above highly honoured gentlemen. After placing the Star and Ribbon round their necks, he promised to obtain for them the privilege of wearing the Order at the Court of England. Captain Hay, the P. I., explained to the confidential agent, that the honours conferred were duly appreciated by the several distinguished officers. His Excellency's letters were then delivered. The comparison on the part of Sir Henry, relative to Napoleon and Runjeet was, it is supposed, correctly explained by the Interpreter. It is to be hoped he may benefit by it. His Excellency's advice to the Old Lion on the subject of good government, was rational and statesman-like.—*Ibid*

The materials and workmanship of the "Star" were of the quality called shabby, but still as valuable as "a Blue Ribbon" and the "White Cockade" was but a piece of silk. 'Tis the Honour—the invisible and immaterial thing attached to it—gives it the value; for though Honour as Falstaff says, has no skill in surgery, it has a wonderful effect on a paltry bauble.

Great regret seems to have ben occasioned by the merits of the Judge Advocate General as well as Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals' claims having been overlooked, though it is a very common case.

LOODEEANAH.—Two sepoys of the 20th, lately went to visit a nautch in the city, when one of them attacked the other and inflicted three wounds one of them mortal. The murderer escaped, but warrants for his apprehension to all the district police, as well as Runjeet Singh.s, were issued.

KANDUHAR.—The Loodeeanah paper says, that the Nazim of this province had commenced hostilities against his brother, Doost Moohumud, which are likely to cast the honest Afghan into fresh troubles.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—JUNE 10.

We have already disposed of the currency-crotchet entertained by the hon. gentleman who to use his own language, represents the "buttons and buckles" of Birmingham but we admit that by some accident or other sundry of the strictures advanced by him were neither irrelevant nor unseasonable. Never was there a period in England's history when so many of its interests had fallen simultaneously into such a dislocated and disastrous state.

What is the state of matters at present? With the exception of a brief interval, the Whigs have been nearly seven years at the head of our national councils. Admitting then, that on their accession to office, public affairs were in a state of as much disorder and embarrassment as they found it serviceable to allege, surely a sufficient time has now elapsed to have enabled them not only to correct the evils in question, but to put the fortunes of the country on that prosperous footing, for the absence of which they so roundly rated their predecessors. Like the puffing quack whose services are called in to supplant those of the regular practitioner, they told the invalided country that heretofore its case had been grievously maltreated,—that powerful alteratives must be resorted to,—and that after undergoing a short course of their infallible remedies, the alarming symptoms would gradually dissappear, and health would soon be restored. Well, JOHN BULL, goodnatured patient as he is, has given them their own way. Except in one or two cases, he has submitted to their doses and drastics with exemplary forbearance. His lower extremities have been subjected to their poor-law blister. He has been dieted with cheap tea from India. His Parliamentary and municipal secretions have been acted on by a transfusion of new blood. Newspaper entertainment has been provided for him at a reduced price. Matters have been set to rights among his black servants, he being thereby relieved of 20,000,000l. sterling and 20,000 fidgets. His lethargic habit of Protestantism has been subjected to profuse bleedings and "heavy blows." from 30 to 40 per cent. has been taken from his parson's income, accompanied with an interdict against pluralities. His Irish estate is lesseed to that eminent rentalist Mr. Daniel O'-Connell. His trick of intermeddling with his neighbours' quarrels has been professedly forbidden. The coroner and undertaker provide for his bastard children. His Cammons are under the habitual operation of a relaxing purge; and his partrician system is openly threatenened with another.

Now, the application of these prescriptions, certainly not deficient in vigour or variety, has been in exercise for some years. And how is the patient all this while?

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What has been the effect of the peculiar treatment which your Whig empirics have practised on the body politic. How have their big promises been realized? In what respects is the country better off at this moment than it was before it became a prey to the ignorance and rapacity of the Whigs? These are weighty practical questions, and as such we press them strongly on the consideration of every reflecting Englishman.

Look at the various department of the public service, The country is embroiled abroad in every species of mean and undignified interference, involving war without glory, and peace without repose. Disorder and disgrace are reigning throughout several of our principal colonies. Our settlers in New South Wales complain of a relaxed government. Our frontier population at the Cape have been driven to abandon the agricultural labours they were not protected in. Our Newfoundland fishing vessels are boarded and plundered with impunity by French aggressors. We have a Whig Board of Trade, which partly by doing nothing in counteraction of the Pruss-Germanic league, and partly by refusing to repeal the duty on raw cotton, has placed our manufactures at every possible disadvantage in foreign markets. Our Home office, presided over by a cold and petulant aristocrat, is employed alternately in filling the wallets of Popish mendicants, in plotting conspiracies against the established church, in encouraging the aggression of dissent, in superintending the progress of infanticide, and in aggragavating the privations of the poor. The loom of the weaver is idle, and his family are starving; but he is interdicted from out-door relief. Parents, disheartened and deranged by the anticipated horrors of a Whig workhouse, are murdering their children under circumstances unprecedented in civilized history. The trade of the country, though possessing, we think sufficent vitality to revive, is brought to the verge of ruin. "Public credit," says the Deputy Chairman of the Bank, is under "a cloud." Public business, says Lord Brougham, is at an inexcusable stand-still, in consequence of the Whigs refusing to send their abortions up to the House of Reers. Public liberty, says Lord Denman, is endangered by the Wig Commons placing their assumed privileges above the law.

But while such is a faithful picture of the apalling condition of this country at the present moment, the Ministerial pressmen now find out that their masters in office are not responsible for it. Lord John Russell and Mr. Spring Rice cannot give it their attention—they having on hand the more important matters of the Irish Tithe Bill and English Church-rate. Mr. O'Connell, it seems, cannot deign it a thought—he alleging that his heart is burning for the speedy enactment of poor laws (think of this, Irishmen!) on behalf of his pauperized "million." The responsibility for national evils may be charged upon the Tories if you will, but by no means upon the Whigs. The Radical Ministry, we are told, have had no concern in the production of these evils, and cannot remedy them. How is this? Why, because (according to one of their evening drudges) parties in Parliament and the country "are so nearly balanced," that "no measures of great "scope and interest which either party may choose to op-"pose can be forced through the Legislature"—a state of things for which, he says, "public opinion, and not the Misnistry, is responsible." Now, without reminding this heavy dunce that the Ministers *are* responsible for all the delays, miscarriages, or evils resulting from their retention of office in the absence of that decided preponderance of public opinion in their favour which alone can enable them to conduct the business and meet the exigencies of the country, we beg our readers to notice how completely our statements for the last eighteen months are ratified by the preceding confession. We have stated a thousand times, that, in contradiction to the overwhelming force of popular demands at the passing of the Reform Bill, a great Conversative reaction has taken place in opposition to the Whig reformers. This has been denied, as much at least by the oracle we are dealing with as any of his tribe. Yet now, when unable to vindicate the incompetency of his masters without confessing their weakness, he at length concedes to us that the "*the country* is divided as *to* the *further reforms necessary*;" and on this ground Ministers, he admits, are helpless—in other words, we have *no Government*.

The Whig quacks, then, having reduced the nation to this deplorable state of embarrassment and disease, the question is, how are we to rid ourselves of their odious and pernicious incumbency? This question, however, is one which we strongly suspect we may save ourselves the trouble of discussing. The detected and disgraced leeches are growing ashamed of their own pills and plasters. They are handing in their enormous bill preparatory to a a surrender of the case into safer hands. In a wood, the desperation they are driven to, under the pressure of circumstances for which they are confessedly unequal, has received such additional goadings from Lord Brougham and Lord Denman, as induce us to hope that we may soon have to announce that they have bolted, bag and baggage, amidst the ringing execrations of the country.

## A GREAT REFORM, AND THE BUREAUCRACY.

The great excess of revenue over expenditure in the United States, arising from an uniform and permanent system in the disposal of public lands, has led to a suggestion that the Government of the Union should convey all letters free of postage. Fast as Jonathan is now, to use his own phrase, "going a-head," his progress would be much more rapid if this scheme were carried into effect. Indeed, one can hardly conceive a greater economical and moral improvement than the extension of the privilege of franking to all the members of a community. Imagine for a moment that communication by letter should cost nothing—that intercourse by writing, between persons at a distance from each other, should be almost as easy as verbal intercourse between persons residing in the same place. It has been said that the invention of railroads and steam-carriages tends to annihilate time and space. But in what consists the advantage of the expected shortening of distance?—it consists mainly of a greater facility of co-operation amongst numbers who inhabit a surface. Co-operation includes division of employments, exchange, and combination for moral, as distinguished from economical purposes; it signifies, indeed, all that is meant by civilization in the ordinary sense of that word. Co-operation and civilization, if not the same, are in exact proportion to each other. As Co operation advances, so does civilization. Here, then, we obtain a glimpse, at least, of the mighty advantages which would result from a complete facility of communication by letter. And now, decending from this high point of view, let us take a peep into the bosom of every family, except the very few to whom postage is "no object." We have so often observed amongst the relatives of a Member of Parliament, a far more than ordinary degree of mutual sympathy and affectionate intercourse, as to be confident that the peculiarity arose from the Member's privilege of franking. Suppose that all people could frank: in that case, the common expression of regret at what is termed "the breaking up of a family" would no more be heard. Though the sons and daughters should separate, as is usually the case, on arriving at maturity, they would still communicate with each other, and with their parents, nearly as if all had remained under one roof. If all people could send letters free of postage, the natural affections would last through life, as commonly happens with the members of a family whose lot is cast in the same neighbourhood. If it should be said that relatives are not much in the habit of writing to each other, the answer is, that the postage, operates as a check, by little and little, like water dropping on a stone, begets the habit of not writing; and that if there were no postage, a habit of writing would naturally supersede the present habit of not writing. Moreover, in acquiring the habit of writing, people would learn to write,—an acquisition of which the mechanical part has yet to be made by a majority of the people, and of which the other parts are still wanting amongst all but a select few. This is a very incomplete picture, only a faint sketch, of the good that would result from freedom of postage.

If that religion which is true were also universal, there can be no doubt that it would be a proper function of the state or government to provide religious instruction for all who had no other means of obtaining it The only argument against a state provision for giving religious knowledge to those who must otherwise be without religion, is that it is impossible to connect one sect with the state without wounding the concience of all the other sects. As morality is not divided into sects, it is held to be a duty of the state to provide moral education for those who want it. The state provides for the public defence, for the public health—it certainly ought to make provision for all public objects which, being highly desirable, are beyond the reach of individual effort. And is there any object more desirable for the public, than a complete facility of communication by letter.

As to a country already far advanced like England in civilization or cooperation, intercourse by letter, at so cheap a rate as to come near complete facility, might probably be managed by the enterprise of private persons. The "natural cost," of carriage for a letter of average weight, between London and Edinburgh, which greatly exceeds the average distance, is—who will guess low enough?—the ninth part of a farthing! Nearly all postage above the "natural cost" results, partly from mismanagement, but chiefly from taxation. An individual or company, there can be no doubt, would make large profits by conveying all letters of average of one weight between all places in this country, at a charge of one halfpenny per letter. The state, therefore, interferes against the public by greatly adding to the natural difficulty of communication by letter. Such has hitherto been the practice of all governments.

The object of this as of every other government in greatly adding to the natural difficulty of communication by letter, has been to obtain revenue. Whatever the Americans may do by means of their sales of public lands, this government cannot at present forego its Post-office revenue. The desideratum then for this country, is a system of postage by which written communications should be made very easy, without any sacrifice of revenue: the plan of such a system is now before the public, in the form of a pamphlet by Mr. Rowland Hill, entitled *Post-Office Reform; its Importance and Practicability*.*

After a very careful examination of Mr. Hill's project, we do not hesitate to declare that, in our humble opinion, it meets every condition, not only of an almost perfect system of postage, but also of the existing necessity for raising revenue by means of postage. Like most great and easily practicable schemes, it is no sooner understood, than one is apt to say of it "Strange that this should never have been thought of before." The simple, and, as it promises to be, wonder-working plan, consists of but two items,—first, that the universal rate of postage, that is, for all letters of the present average weight, passing between all places, whether from Dover to John O'Groat's, or from London to Westminster, should be one penny per letter; secondly, that the penny per letter should be paid, not on delivery, as is now the case with most letters, but, universally, before the letter gets into a post-office.

A uniform postage of no more than one penny per letter whatever the distance, would have almost the same effect, in the cooperative, economical, and moral sense, as the carriage of letters by the state, free of postage. (One penny, whatever the distance!—who would care for a penny? "Victuals are no object," is a common saying in America: with an universal penny post, the poorest classes in England would soon learn to say "postage is no object." The classes who have this to learn, constitute a great majority of the whole people. If those very numerous classes who at present never send letters by post except when they "can't help it," should find "postage no object," the number of letters sent by post would be enormously increased. Mr. Hill underrates the probable increase, we think, when he estimates it at five and a half fold. If the increase were no greater, the Post-office receipts, instead of being diminished, would be increased, with only one penny for the universal rate of postage.

But though the receipts were not diminished, the expenditure, if would seem, must be greatly increased by a five and a half fold number of letters; and this would, no doubt, be the case with the present method of paying the postage-charge. But Mr. Hill shows, by very minute, elaborate, and seemingly accurate calculations, that the greater part of the actual Post-office expenditure arises from a varying rate of postage according to distance, and from the plan of payment upon delivery; and that, if all the trouble were saved of marking each letter with its particular cost, of managing very complicated accounts between the General Post-office and the other offices of receipt and delivery, and of receiving payment for each letter on delivery, then the present establishment and expenditure would suffice for a five and a half fold number of letters. And the whole of this trouble, time, and expense he proposes to save, by the simple method of a uniform price; and of the sale by all postmasters, and stationers generally, of letter-covers, issued from the Stamp-office, at the rate of one penny each, and bearing a stamp which should give them the properties of a franked cover. This latter suggestion was originally furnished by Mr. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher. If both suggestions were adopted, people would buy franked covers, as thay now buy sheets of paper, for the purpose of writing by post: and the whole cost arising from a varying rate of postage, and from payment on delivery, would be saved. According to Mr. Hill, (and we can find no error in his calculations.) the expenditure of the Post-office would then be no greater than at present, though the number of letters should be increased five and a half fold. The conclusion is that, without any decrease, and probably with an increase of Post-Office revenue, communication by letter would be almost as easy as if the whole cost were defrayed by the state. But the reader will not accept this conclusion, till he shall have carefully examined the facts and arguments on which it rests. After he shall have studied Mr. Hill's pamphlet, that which now presents itself as a pleasent dream, will, we venture to prophesy, become a sober conviction.

What chance has this great and practicable speculation or being soon brought into practice? Not much, we fear. It is too good—too simple, comprehensive, and promising, for the order of men who yet rule this country, and who, from the nature of their education, and their habits of thought and action, are necessarily, except as regards organic and party questions, dependent upon the bureaucracy, or men of red-tape. It is by means of their familiarity with routine, that the permanent men of red-tape lead a rapid succession of official lords by the nose in all matters of mere administration The men of red-tape—the permanent officials underlings—are the meanest of mankind. They cannot bear any thing great, or comprehensive, or even new. Whatever crosses their routine habits, puts them in a passion. To suggest an improvement in their department of admnistration, is to give them a feeling like that which a dull vegetating squire entertains towards poachers. "The office" is their manor; and a proposal of reform within the office, affects them as the squire would be affected if a poacher had shot the pheasants on his very lawn. They do not wonder at the greatness of the proposal, but at the "impudence" of him who makesit. Thus the red-tape man of the Colonial Office, Mr. Stephen, treats Mr. Ward's suggestion of a greatly-improved administration of colonial public lands as an impertinence—a piece of insolence which merits nothing but contempt though it has been strongly recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons. Thus the Freelings, whom the *Times* used to call the *bumbureaucrats* of the Post-office, have opposed every suggestion of improvement in what they considered *their own* department of administration. The noble or right honourable chief of a department is ignorant of its business, likely to be soon removed, and deeply engaged in party politics; so he necessarily relies upon the "assiduous," "practical," "experienced"—the narrow-minded, but specious, plausible crafty, red-tape man, and becomes his "utensil." The Cabinet will not adopt Mr. Hill's plan; because the jacks-*always*-in-office will not let them. He should appeal to Parliament and the country. At all events there is heavy work in store for him.

By the way, Mr. Hill is Secretary to the South Australian Commission—the *bumbureaucrat*, as it were, of that infant colonial department. Having spoken in such high terms of his labours as a Post-office Reformer, may we be permitted to mention, that we hear sad complaints of the dilatoriness and inaction of the Commissioners. *They* are not liable to blame since, being unpaid, they are irresponsible—mere amateurs—"a dilettante commission." But responsibility must rest somewhere. If these complaints continue, (and they have reached us from several quarters,) we must endeavour to find out where the fault is.

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## PETER PIVOT'S LETTERS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK TO HIS FRIENDS AT THE DEPOT.

I did not linger at St. John. Having received intimation upon landing that my destination was Fredericton, I lost no time in making my arrangements for departure; and you must be content to follow me in my movements, accepting the excursive notices and first impressions of my early journeyings, instead of the more laboured and methodical descriptions of a longer residence, and more matured experience; nor will you lose by the exchange; for what is lost in minuteness of design will probably be more than balanced by the freshness of the colouring.

Among the several districts into which nature has divided the province, the valley of the St. John holds the first and most distinguished place. Six of the eleven counties into which the country is divided are situated along the banks of that river; and here the qualities of the soil, not less than the advantages of situation and the beauties of the scenery, have attracted the densest population. So that from the confluence of the Aroostook to the city of St. John, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, not a vacant lot is to be found, and except where there intervenes an occasional block of wilderness—the grant of some non-resident proprietor, and a *stumbling block* to the progress of improvement—the influence of the plough has already worked a salutary and agreeable change on the face of this picturesque and fertile valley

In no other part of the country is the triumph of industry and perseverance over the difficulties which oppose the advance of cultivation in these new lands so visible and satisfactory. The rank luxuriance of the forest has receded before the emigrant's axe, and corn-fields and meadows have sprung up in its stead. Smiling cottages and comfortable farms have arisen on spots which were but yesterday the haunts of the moose, the coraboo, and bear; and from these advanced posts of colonization numerous settlements are branching off, and penetrating gradually into the deep bosom of the woods. Wherever a stream empties itself into the great river there the tide of emigration finds a ready inlet, and steadily flows on to the sources of these tributaries, affording at every mile some useful lesson, or cheering example, to stimulate those who follow in the same path of enterprise and labour. Nor are the results of successful industry less beneficial and striking from being frequently contrasted with the wretched condition of some indolent or imprudent neighbour, whose smoky hut, tottering barn, and half-cleared fields, bespeak poverty and privation, and afford convincing proof that the mere possession of land will not suffice to raise the sluggard above want or misery. Numerous instances might be adduced of men starting originally with equal advantages and means; and of one rising in the course of a few years, by industrious exertion, to comparative affluence, while the other, from opposite habits, remained through life nearly destitute of every comfort: but the fact is too notorious to require illustration, and I will only therefore say that I scarcely saw a case of absolute failure in a settler that the cause might not be traced to his own idleness and improvidence, or to his embarking in the precarious, speculative, and too often demoralizing business of lumbering, to the neglect of his farm, and final ruin of his family. But on this head I shall have some remarks to make hereafter, and in the meantime I proceed up the St. John to the seat of the provincial government.

In summer, the usual mode of travelling between St. John and Fredericton, is by water; but these two points are also connected by a new and excellent road, running on the west side of the river, and reducing the distance to sixty-four miles.

I preferred journeying by water; and crossing the narrow neck of land that intervenes between the harbour and the steam-boat station at Indian Town; immediately above the Falls, we embarked in a fine new steamer, and, with wind and tide against us, launched boldly into the deep and tranquil basin, whose sluggish waters glide smoothly and deceitfully to the very brink of the cataract. Proceeding onward, we next passed through a narrow channel with bold and lofty banks, casting their dark shadows on the waters, and bearing strong indication in their rugged profiles, of having, at a former period, been torn asunder by some convulsion of nature, or by the efforts of the imprisoned waters to escape from their confinement.

Emerging from the narrows, the river expands into what is called Grand Bay. The shores are less elevated, and patches of cultivation, studded at intervals with houses, appear on either hand, and relieve the eye from the monotony of the wilderness landscape—further on, the Frenne-beckaeis (or little Kenneboa dis, being the Indian diminutive) empties itself into the St. John upon the right. It is a considerable stream, navigable for sloops to a distance of forty or fifty miles: its banks are well settled, and there are some quarries of plaster of Paris in the valley through which it flows. The next object that attracts attention is General Coffin's manor on the left—a neat yellow house, standing on a sloping bank, with the grounds around judiciously laid out; the trees here not being levelled with that indiscriminate assault upon the forest, which looks only to the city, and sacrifices nought to ornament or beauty: but here and there a graceful clump remains, giving to the unpretending fields the aspect of a lawn, and showing how much the country has suffered in appearance from the want of taste and judgment in its early settlers.

Twelve miles from St John. Long Reach commences; it is nineteen miles in length, and terminates in Bellisle Bay, above which the river again contracts, and is overhung by bold precipitous rocks, with an old keep, or block-house, frowing on their summit, and guarding the pass into Sussex Vale, through which runs the main road to Nova Scotia; but I must not dwell upon the picture, I can only bestow a glance as the steamer dashes past, upon the grand and diversified outline of the mountain-range, which on either hand rolls backward in successive ridges from the river, loaded with a richness of drapery which is only to be seen in North America.

Fifty miles above St. John, the hills gradually disappear, or are observed only in the distance, and the farms certainly improve in appearance. Islands and rich intervals occur more frequently, and their value is obvious, in the increased number and healthy condition of the stock. On Long Island there is a neat church, built, as if would seem, upon the "dog and manger" principle, that another bank might enjoy the honour and advantage of its site; and as the island is subject to periodical inundations, the good Christians from both sides may sometimes be observed paddling up to the very door of the sanctuary in their canoes. There is also a tolerable inn, called the Halfway-House, where the officers from the garrisons of St. John and Fredericton were wont to meet in winter, and after a solid luncheon, glide back again in their swift tandem sleighs to their respective quarters. This is no traveller's tale albeit a drive of ninety miles with the same horses may sound strange to ears attuned to the harmony of wheels on patent axles. But what will you say when I tell you, that the distance, viz. from St. John to Fredericton, ninety-three miles, was once done by an officer of the 52nd Regiment, with the same "span" in six hours! But we must on with the steamer, which has passed Gagetown on the left, and is now running past the Jemseg on the right, a deep inlet which leads to the Grand Lake, thirty miles in length by nine in breadth—a district famous for coal and trout fishing, with streams falling into it, by which, with a short portage, you may paddle your canoe into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The parishes of Sheffield and Mangerville are known in passing, by the long unbroken intervals of rich alluvial soil that lies along the river; banks are almost on a level with the water, and they are ornamented by rows of trees, which are no doubt useful in the spring freshes, (as the periodical rise of the river is here termed,) in preventing the ice from breaking in upon the farms. This is the oldest settlement in the province, a proof that the early settlers were tolerably expert in selecting suitable locations. Twelve miles below Fredericton we passed the village and river Oromocto; this river is very deep, and ships of the largest class are built here. Indeed, I might have before remarked, that not the least singular objects to be seen in sailing up the St. John are new vessels every here and there along its banks perched up in cornfield or meadow, as the case may be, in the various stages of construction. Nothing larger than a sloop can proceed higher than the Oromocto, which may therefore be called the head of the navigation, and it is certainly the spot in every point of view upon which the provincial capital should have been built. The ground around it is strong and susceptible of easy defence, while the plain of Fredericton is the reverse, and this alone, in selecting a site so near the frontier, should have been decisive of the choice: the remaining distance was completed in an hour, when rounding a projecting point, the young metropolis, with its painted houses and its tiny spires, was seen rising, as it were, from the bosom of the waters, and in a few minutes more we were at the landing-place, having taken nine hours to accomplish a distance of ninety miles.

The appearance of the rural capital of New Brunswick is quite American—a city of the woods; new, whitewashed, and unfinished; but still, in many respects an object of interest to him who has spent his life among the towns and cities of the Old World. It is a long and rather straggling place, built almost entirely of wood; laid out regularly in quadrangles, with wide and airy streets, the principal of which runs parallel to the river, and are upwards of a mile in length. They are laid off with footpaths, and are progressively undergoing the process of macadamizing, as the public funds, which are not very rich, may sanction.

A great many neat and pleasant cottages are scattered over different parts of the town, which has, in every respect, so perfectly preserved its silvan character, that it cannot fail to please; it stands upon a flat sandy tongue of land formed by a graceful bend of the St. John; the plain about three miles in length, varying in breadth, from a narrow strip to half a mile, with a noble river full a thousand yards across, winding past in front, and a amphitheatre of richly-wooded hills for its back-ground. The view both up and down the valley is most interesting—to the north an uncleared range of highlands, with detached cones and broken hills, thrown out in bold relief upon the landscape. Villas unbosomed in the woods, and farms upon the clearings—are the chief objects it presents; while to the south, the river is seen winding, like a silvery cord, though the dark and sombre woodlands, until it disappears entirely among the islands in the distance.

Yet, all these beauties will not redeem the site from the charge of being ill-chosen. The seat of government has necessarily become a frontier military post; and it is difficult to conceive a situation less adapted to that purpose; not that I object to it, as being on the American side of the St. John, for although that river has been termed the military frontier of the country, while the forest stands, its difficult passes will prove the best defence against an invading force. But it is certainly to be regretted, that the head-quarters of the province had not been so placed as to have afforded a safe rallying point to the militia, and protection to the old wooden hall of legislature against any sudden inroad of the enterprising partisans. But there is still another inconvenience attached to the locality; it is evident that, at some former period, the river flowed along the bottom of the hills, and claimed the whole of the broad valley as its own; and, although it no longer holds undisputed possession, the claim of right is still not unfrequently enforced, when the swollen waters attaining for a short-lived period the full volume of their former grandeur, sweep with ruthless fury over the plain and punish man's encroachments on the river-god's domain, by an overwhelming inundation. Nothing within the precincts of the invaded territory is sacred from searching visits of the angry flood—the cellar and the parlour are alike subject to the dominion of the waters, and the hapless inmates, driven to their attics, acknowledge the sovereignity of the natural lord of the soil, while canoes and boats again ply on their natural element through the streets. Nor is this all—the simple fluid is comparatively a harmless visiter, but when charged with frozen powers on its bosom it penetrates into the abodes of man, no art or power can check its desolating course; and the time is still fresh in the memory of every one here, when the ice, checked in its descent, threatened for many hours to bury in and overwhelm the place. The timid fled with their families to the hills—the bold looked on in terrible suspense, awaiting Nature's struggle for relief, while the crashing masses continued every moment to accumulate over the devoted town; and he must be bold indeed, who can watch unmoved the fearful crisis of an ice-jam, while impending ruin overhangs his dwelling, and threatens in a moment to spread desolation over the land. The moment of relief, however, came—the jam gave way; and the icy mountains rolled onwards in tumultuous confusion and with defeaning noise. The danger quickly disappeared, and Fredericton still stands, in increasing beauty and prosperity on the ominous flat.

I shall not detain you at present with any lengthened description of the public buildings, which, with the exception of Government House and College, both massy stone edifices have indeed little to recommend them to notice. The population of the place may be about four thousand, including many families of great respectability, chiefly refugees and loyalists, who settled here during the revolution in the States; and I have already been long enough among them to feel warranted in saying, that if the elegancies of life are sparingly diffused, the frivolities of fashion are happily unknown in the small community; and there are, perhaps, few places where the comforts and social enjoyments of society are more liberally dispensed than in this secluded corner of the Western World.

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